

Code Simplicity: Software Design In Open Source Projects

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Before The Show

- I talk quickly
- Stop me if you don't understand
 - Also stop me if you need examples
 - Questions or disagreements at end
- Points will be fast, but still important
 - More detail on everything at my blog:
<http://www.codesimplicity.com/>
- Some of these things you may already know, what matters is pointing them out as important.

- Who am I?
 - Assistant Project Lead for Bugzilla
 - Writer of Code Simplicity
 - Long-time programmer and system administrator
- Data comes from:
 - Experience programming and designing
 - Bugzilla “experiment”
 - Interviewing many programmers
 - Reading extensively with analysis
 - Data collection is difficult because of the timeframe of software projects.
- I speak very definitely, but please make up your own mind about the things I am saying.

What Is Software Design?

- Administrative Decisions
 - What programmer to put where
 - Development timeframes
 - etc.
- Coding
- **Technical Decisions**
 - What language to use
 - What technologies to choose
 - etc.

There Is No Science of Software Design

- Science requires:
 - Laws
 - Proof
 - Results
- Many methodologies, no science:
 - “Waterfall”
 - “Agile”
 - etc.

- Not going to prove anything today, just show
 - Can prove, though, in various ways
- There are similar ideas out there, but they are not the same as what I am going to talk about
 - Largely they are not low-level enough
 - Seven Principles:
<http://c2.com/cgi/wiki?SevenPrinciplesOfSoftwareDevelopment>
 - They tell you *what* to do, I only help you make decisions for yourself and try to tell you *why*.
 - I did not derive from any of these methodologies, but the bits of them that work could be derived from what I am going to tell you.

Why Have a Science of Software Design?

- Help Make Technical Decisions
- *Why* do some things “work” and others don't?

Results

- Bugzilla
- Improved My Own Programming
 - Resolved every question
- Brought novices to understand *why*
- Explained difficulties and “war stories” of experienced programmers

Not Brainwashing or Marketing

- Not going to tell you what decisions to make, just going to give you information that will help you make them
 - This differs from methodologies
- Buzzword-free

FOSS vs. Proprietary

- The basics are the same, but application can be different.

Purpose Of Software

- **To help people**
 - Never “to help the computer”
 - Specific software is “To help people (blah)”
- Stated purpose should be:
 - Short
 - Simple
 - Specific
 - Needed
 - Followed Exactly

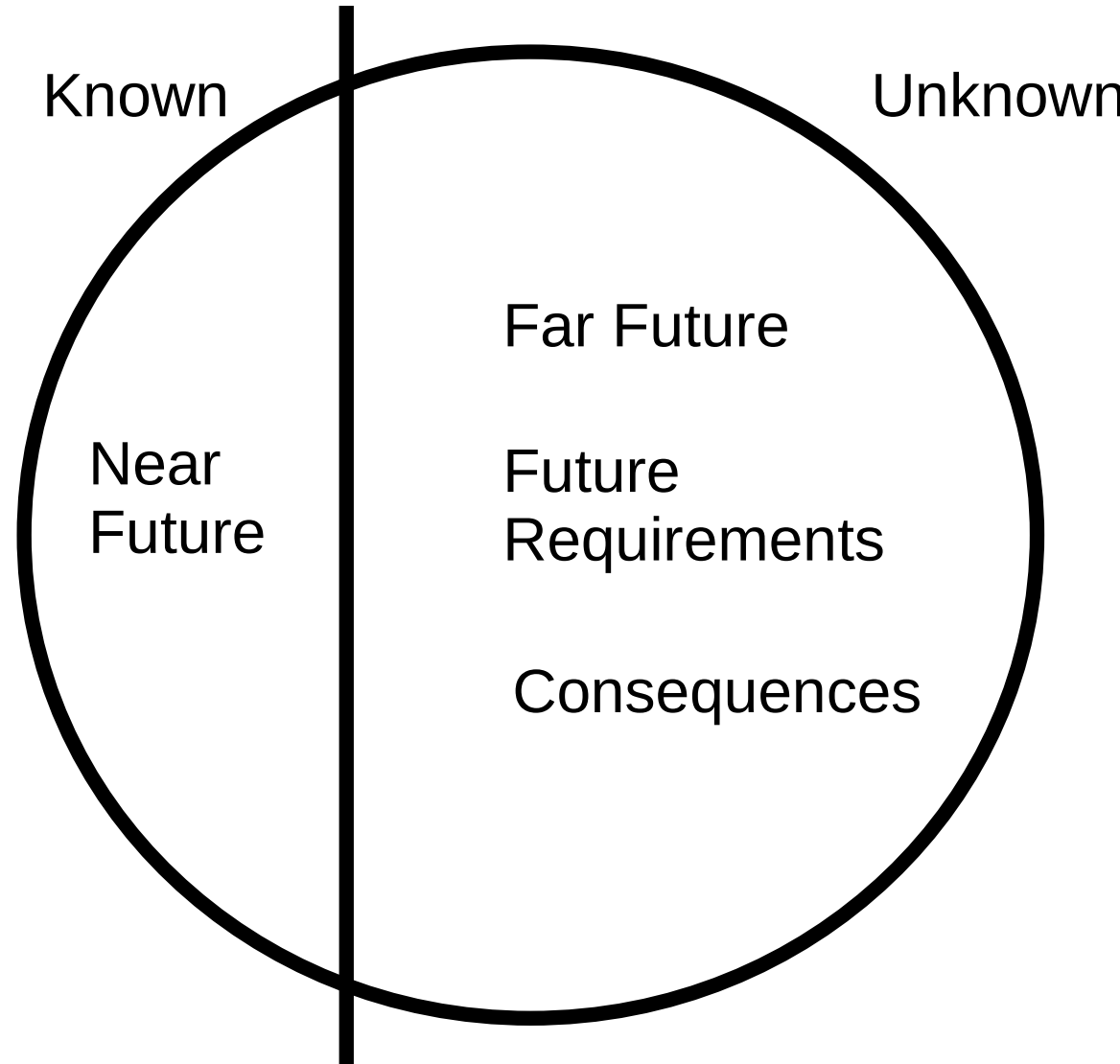
Goals of Software Design

- Be as helpful as possible
- Continue to be as helpful as possible
- Make decisions that make it easy to be (and continue being) as helpful as possible

Primary Law: Future

- There is more future than present
 - Future is composed of infinite series of presents
- The future is more important than the present
- Effort spent on design should be proportional to how much future time there is in which you expect the software to exist
 - Planning to re-write is unnecessary

Future: Known vs. Unknown



Software has long time lines

Law Of Change

- The longer your software exists, the more probable it is that any piece of it will have to change
 - Means that as time goes on, *every* piece is likely to change

Law of Defect Probability

- The chance of introducing a defect into your program is directly proportional to the size of the changes you make
 - Perfection is impossible
- Write as little code as possible
- Don't fix what isn't broken
- Explains re-use

Law Of Simplicity

- The ease of maintenance of any piece of software is directly proportional to the simplicity of the individual pieces
 - Not of the whole system, just the individual pieces
- Stated differently, is inverse to the complexity.
- Simplicity is relative, largely to viewpoint
- How simple do you have to be?
 - Perspective of another programmer who's never seen your code
- Be consistent

What Is a Bug?

- Programmer's Intentions
 - Uncertainties can be resolved by:
 - Comments
 - Spec
 - “Reasonable programmer”
 - Assume he/she meant to do what is best for the user
- User Expectations
 - Specs that violate user expectations are spec bugs
 - If there's a conflict, it's “majority rules”
 - You can also add a preference, but that adds complexity

Where Do Bugs Come From?

- Complexity
 - The box with a million unlabeled buttons
- Misunderstandings
 - Particularly of language words, symbols, functions, etc.

“Law” of Testing

- You don't know it works unless you've tried it.

Application in FOSS

- **Must be more hardcore**

- Largely problems with geographic distribution

- Here's where I tell you some things to do, but you should still make up your own mind.

Difficulties of Design in FOSS

- Speed of change can be limited
 - Reviews
 - Checkin Procedures
 - Lack of Somebody to Talk To (IRC helps)
- Time available can be limited
 - Designer's Time
 - Have to communicate designs quickly
 - Implementer's Time
 - Have to be able to read design quickly

- Communication bandwidth is limited
 - Have to type to communicate design
 - No whiteboard, etc.
 - Group probably won't all be there at once
- Novices
 - Either to development in general or just your project.
- Desire for consistency vs. desire for development speed
- Disconnection with users
- User requirements = My requirements?

- Developers pick what to work on
 - May not want to conform to design
 - May not want to work on refactoring
- Getting out releases for testing

Solutions

- Extreme consistency
 - If you can't communicate a design, it helps if the existing code already works the right way
- Brief communications
- Code reviews
- Extensive developer documentation
- Lots of attention to newbies
 - Be nice

- Read support mail
- Read blogs about your product
 - But don't ever let your detractors write your requirements.
- Survey your users
- Have somebody who loves refactoring

The End: Q & A

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